

A LIVELY CORPSE

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Is What the Third
Appears to be at

The third drunk law is thing after all. In the opinion of Atlanta's best citizens, it is the worst ever seen. When the law was first introduced in De Kalb county were so terribly objectionable to the prohibition question, this county was introduced with the object in view of its drunkenness, so widely prevalent.

a check upon the commission. Some claim that it has successers declare the law to be invalid benefit. Be that as it may, I received a check in its operation of Ordinary Calhoun last week in the case of William S. Connolly, chief of police, habeas corpus. The prisoner, convicted of drunkenness the third time, appealed to the ordinary to take the law.

Ordinary Calhoun decided invalid, and set forth his decision, which were printed and distributed. The ordinary having force of the ordinance is practical unless a certiorari be issued by the superior court. The friends claim that it is a valid law and will be enforced; and from what after a diligent search in regard to it seems that it will take a long time of the ordinary to settle.

It is claimed by the friends that some such legislation is this law is about the best to be had.

On the other hand, the **Dr. Calhoun** explains itself.

Desiring to get at the bottom matter, several interviews with gentlemen well informed on who presented the matter in Judge Calhoun, when questioned to the matter, said: "It was printed yesterday. I sta-

why I thought the third drunk one, and I intend to adhere to the decision was brought to parties taking out a writ of habeas corpus. The writ of habeas corpus was made only after very close consideration upon the subject.

"I have not as yet been served with notice that the matter is to be considered by the superior court, but, if such be the case, I am confident that my position in the matter will be fully sustained."

Recorder James A. Anderson

"What course of action concerning the third drunk lay him."

"to a higher court. If such a
 mined upon, it will take some
 settle it. It would be useless
 it under the present circum-
 prisoner would be liberated up-
 writ of habeas corpus."

"What will you do with the
 now?"

"Fine them; that is the or-
 fined one or two of them twice
 cost today."

"Well, what is your opinion

ty of the ordinance?"

"The council enacts its laws here to execute them; so I don't press any opinion."

Mayor John T. Cooper was in office yesterday afternoon, and questions asked him by the reporter were answered as follows: "I said, that as to the validity of the ordinance, I am not prepared to make any statement. I am not sure, but I believe he was certain that the city council had the right to punish a person for the same offense, and that it is only a question of

He said: "You may state drunkenness will be punished. The citizens are entitled to be protected from the terrible scenes of drunkenness. Protection shall be afforded by the most possible means."

Colonel John B. Goodwin and Colonel J. T. Pendleton, attorneys, were questioned as to whether they proposed to do in regard to the liquor saloons. Colonel

The city will certiorari the prior court, and that upon a case he had no doubt about the law being proven.

Councilman Martin Amoroso, in his office and a full statement obtained. Mr. Amoroso was the third drunk ordinance, and he

himself, knows a great deal of its provisions and the manner they bind upon those unfortunate beings who are brought before the courts on the charge of drunkenness.

Mr. Amoroso, in reply to some said: "When the present code of the people were, to a great extent, upon the prohibition question, the first things brought to the mind of members was the devising of a method by which the law could be enforced."

was introduced. I am the author of the ordinance, and the purpose of the ordinance was introduced was a "The object of the ordinance is the drunkenness in the city, benefit the families as well as drunk heavily. It is a well-known fact that the majority of men who get drunkards, and upon the little effect. But imprisonment will make them careful and

"If we study the question we will find it to be a fact that we were locked up there would be admitted, and vast benefit would society and to the men themselves."

"Many are the fights, cutting various other crimes committed men, and the thing to be done away from the liability of such."

"It is a hard task to reform drunkard, but those who have

to drink can be stopped, not more rigid penalties. When so drunkenness as a crime, or when we can thoroughly prevent it. There are a great many men and pay their fines and think no but if imprisonment be the third offense they are liable to fore they act.

"A great many men drink who they cannot do without it; but behind the bars for about three

"Upon the validity or legal-
nance I wish it distinctly un-

venture no opinion. Ordinary decided that point, and given it. Without antagonizing him would call attention to one state his decision. The statement is of the purest and best citizens accidentally become inebriated, the punishment of this law. understood that it is not gets drunk three times, but who before the recorder three time such accidents will hardly happen

Any man found drunk and brot recorder three times a year drunkard and is of no use to soci ly, and ought to have some one him.

"I know of of one man who before the recorder within the ten days. Now, if he had be would not have been drunk agai

"I have studied this question and know how to sympathize w sympathy is due. The ordinan

and oppressive one, and does not

